

(E) The contractor utilizes the same compensation (wage and fringe benefits) plan for all service employees performing work under the contract or subcontract as the contractor uses for these employees and for equivalent employees servicing commercial customers.

(F) The contracting officer (or prime contractor) determines in advance, based on the nature of the contract requirements and knowledge of the practices of likely offerors, that all or nearly all offerors will meet the requirements in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section. Where the services are currently being performed under contract, the contracting officer or prime contractor shall consider the practices of the existing contractor in making a determination regarding the requirements in paragraph (e)(2)(ii). If upon receipt of offers, the contracting officer finds that he or she did not correctly determine that all or nearly all offerors would meet the requirements, the Service Contract Act shall apply to the procurement, even if the successful offeror has certified in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(G) of this section.

(G) The contractor certifies in the prime contract or subcontract, as applicable, to the provisions in paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(A) and (C) through (E) of this section. Certification by the prime contractor as to its compliance with respect to the prime contract also constitutes its certification as to compliance by its subcontractor if it subcontracts out the exempt services. If the contracting officer or prime contractor has reason to doubt the validity of the certification, SCA stipulations shall be included in the prime contract or subcontract.

(iii)(A) If the Administrator determines after award of the prime contract that any of the requirements in paragraph (e)(2) of this section for exemption has not been met, the exemption will be deemed inapplicable, and the contract shall become subject to the Service Contract Act. In such case, the corrective procedures in § 4.5(c) shall be followed.

(B) The prime contractor is responsible for compliance with the requirements of the Service Contract Act by

its subcontractors, including compliance with all of the requirements of this exemption (see § 4.114(b)). If the Department of Labor determines that any of the requirements in paragraph (e)(2) for exemption has not been met with respect to a subcontract, the exemption will be deemed inapplicable, and the prime contractor may be responsible for compliance with the Act, as of the date of contract award.

(iv) The exemption set forth in this paragraph (e)(2) does not apply to solicitations and contracts:

(A) Entered into under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act, 41 U.S.C. 47;

(B) For the operation of a Government facility or portion thereof (but may be applicable to subcontracts for services set forth in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) that meet all of the criteria of paragraph (e)(2)(ii)); or

(C) Subject to section 4(c) of the Service Contract Act, as well as any options or extensions under such contract.

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§§ 4.124–4.129 [Reserved]

PARTICULAR APPLICATION OF CONTRACT COVERAGE PRINCIPLES

§ 4.130 Types of covered service contracts illustrated.

(a) The types of contracts, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services through the use of service employees, are too numerous and varied to permit an exhaustive listing. The following list is illustrative, however, of the types of services called for by such contracts that have been found to come within the coverage of the Act. Other examples of covered contracts are discussed in other sections of this subpart.

- (1) Aerial spraying.
- (2) Aerial reconnaissance for fire detection.
- (3) Ambulance service.
- (4) Barber and beauty shop services.
- (5) Cafeteria and food service.
- (6) Carpet laying (other than part of construction) and cleaning.
- (7) Cataloging services.
- (8) Chemical testing and analysis.
- (9) Clothing alteration and repair.

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- (10) Computer services.
- (11) Concessionaire services.
- (12) Custodial, janitorial, and house-keeping services.
- (13) Data collection, processing, and/or analysis services.
- (14) Drafting and illustrating.
- (15) Electronic equipment maintenance and operation and engineering support services.
- (16) Exploratory drilling (other than part of construction).
- (17) Film processing.
- (18) Fire fighting and protection.
- (19) Fueling services.
- (20) Furniture repair and rehabilitation.
- (21) Geological field surveys and testing.
- (22) Grounds maintenance.
- (23) Guard and watchman security service.
- (24) Inventory services.
- (25) Key punching and key verifying contracts.
- (26) Laboratory analysis services.
- (27) Landscaping (other than part of construction).
- (28) Laundry and dry cleaning.
- (29) Linen supply services.
- (30) Lodging and/or meals.
- (31) Mail hauling.
- (32) Mailing and addressing services.
- (33) Maintenance and repair of all types of equipment, e.g., aircraft, engines, electrical motors, vehicles, and electronic, telecommunications, office and related business, and construction equipment (See § 4.123(e)).
- (34) Mess attendant services.
- (35) Mortuary services.
- (36) Motor pool operation.
- (37) Nursing home services.
- (38) Operation, maintenance, or logistic support of a Federal facility.
- (39) Packing and crating.
- (40) Parking services.
- (41) Pest control.
- (42) Property management.
- (43) Snow removal.
- (44) Stenographic reporting.
- (45) Support services at military installations.
- (46) Surveying and mapping services (not directly related to construction).
- (47) Taxicab services.
- (48) Telephone and field interview services.
- (49) Tire and tube repairs.

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- (50) Transporting property or personnel (except as explained in § 4.118).
- (51) Trash and garbage removal.
- (52) Tree planting and thinning, clearing timber or brush, etc. (See also §§ 4.116(b) and 4.131(f)).
- (53) Vending machine services.
- (54) Visual and graphic arts.
- (55) Warehousing or storage.

§ 4.131 Furnishing services involving more than use of labor.

(a) If the principal purpose of a contract is to furnish services in the performance of which service employees will be used, the Act will apply to the contract, in the absence of an exemption, even though the use or furnishing of nonlabor items may be an important element in the furnishing of the services called for by its terms. The Act is concerned with protecting the labor standards of workers engaged in performing such contracts, and is applicable if the statutory coverage test is met, regardless of the form in which the contract is drafted. The proportion of the labor cost to the total cost of the contract and the necessity of furnishing or receiving tangible nonlabor items in performing the contract obligations will be considered but are not necessarily determinative. A procurement that requires tangible items to be supplied to the Government or the contractor as a part of the service furnished is covered by the Act so long as the facts show that the contract is chiefly for services, and that the furnishing of tangible items is of secondary importance.

(b) Some examples of covered contracts illustrating these principles may be helpful. One such example is a contract for the maintenance and repair of typewriters. Such a contract may require the contractor to furnish typewriter parts, as the need arises, in performing the contract services. Since this does not change the principal purpose of the contract, which is to furnish the maintenance and repair services through the use of service employees, the contract remains subject to the Act.

(c) Another example of the application of the above principle is a contract for the recurrent supply to a Government agency of freshly laundered items